

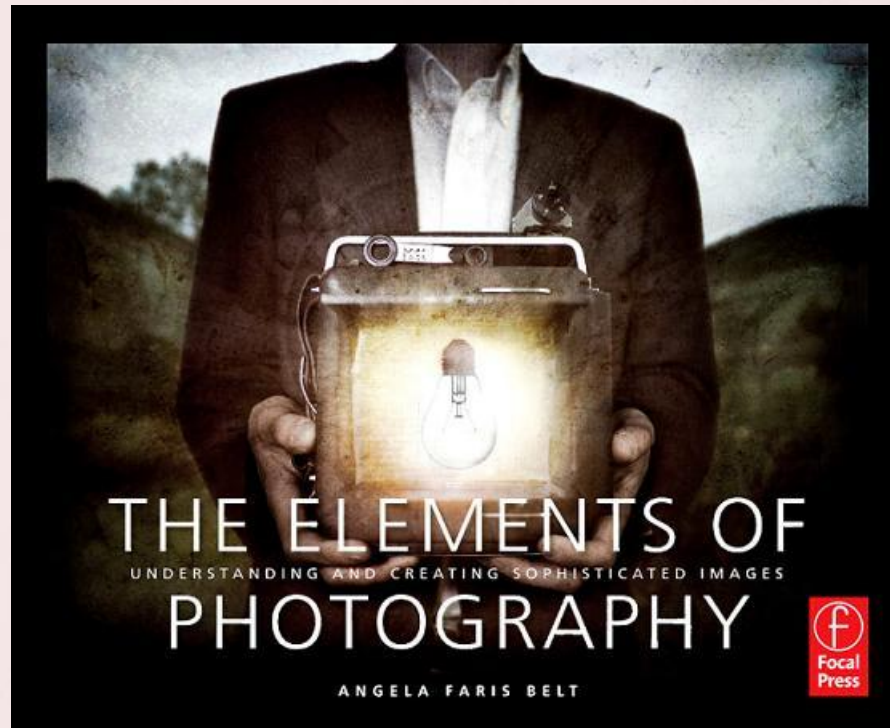
# Photographic Elements

TGJ20

# PHOTOGRAPHY AND ITS ELEMENTS

It is important to recognize that photography is not only an image but it is an emotion. The saying “a picture is worth a thousand words” is so true. So let us venture together down the path to gain an understanding of the photographic elements.

# Intro



# Colour



## ⌘ MOOD

- × The feeling a colour gives
- × Colours across the wheel from each other are “complementary” colours

# Colour Wheel





## Mood

# ⌘ Getting to know your colours

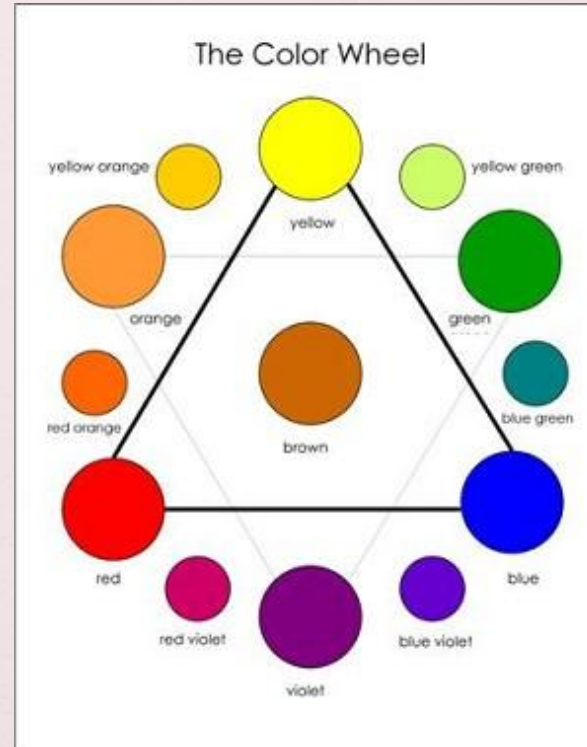
Red and blue-green are complementary and make strong contrasts showing vitality.

Colours adjacent to each other (red, orange, and yellow) will harmonize making a more placid mood.

You try:

What would COMPLIMENT yellow?

What colour would CONTRAST yellow?



## Colour Continued

### Saturation

Saturation is the hue of a colour (for example, red is more saturated than pink).

Colours look more saturated in overcast conditions when they are not reflecting as much light.

Pure colours look vivid against a neutral background.

The prominence of saturated colour is diminished when it is surrounded by too many other strong colours.

⌘ An example of a great “colour saturated” photo



## Colour Continued

# ⌘ Examples of Black and White

Black and White

Black and white is seen in tones and  
indifferences between dark and light.

Dark tones: somber mood

Light tones: delicate





# Combining



# Shape



# SHAPE

Through photography, the graphic element of shape is defined by the lines, curves, and form of the subject. Shape is the most basic element of design, whether found in mountain pictures or an abstract picture of shape. The MOST common form of shape is the outline of an object such as a silhouette

# Line





# LINE

Line is a basic element of any piece of art. Use line in photography to draw the eye along the top of a sand dune or toward rows of lavender fields. Line can be used to distort or attract in a photo; it will make your photograph very compelling



# Form



# FORM

*Form* is the three-dimensional equivalent of shape. Even though shape is only two-dimensional, with the proper application of lighting and tonal range, you can bring out form and give your subjects a three-dimensional quality. Lighting can also subdue or even destroy form by causing dark shadows that may cause several shapes to merge into one.

# PATTERN

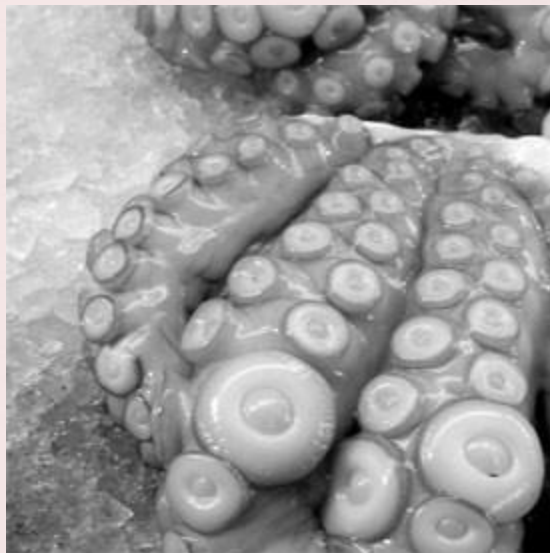




# PATTERN

Pattern is another great element to incorporate into your photography. You created pattern with repeated shapes. These repeated photographic elements will create a type of unity and structure to your photography. By finding a pattern in lines, shapes or colors you can easily add rhythm to your photographs that the human eye will have an easy time following

# TEXTURE





# TEXTURE

When people observe a soft, furry object or a smooth, shining surface, they have a strong urge to touch it. You can provide much of the pleasure people get from the feel of touching such objects by rendering texture in your pictures. Texture can be used to give realism and character to a picture and may in itself be the subject of a photograph. When texture is used as a subordinate element within the picture, it lends strength to the main idea in the photograph.



Check out the following website for examples of great photography using photographic elements.

[www.betterphoto.com](http://www.betterphoto.com)